1986 to the effect that foreign funds received by about 7000 to 10000 organisations have increased from about Rs. 2091 millions in 1981 to Rs. 2337 millions in 1983 and that some organisations were using these foreign funds for activites of Tribal, Separatists Religious Fundamentalists and also of Naxalites;

(b) if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The receipt of foreign contribution reported by the organisations during the years 1981 to 1983 is as under:—

Year	No. of recipient organisations	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1981 . . .	3278	230 46
1982 . . .	3308	233 78
1983 . . .	3386	264·22

There is no specific information to substantiate the correlation of foreign funds with the activities of tribal separatists, religious fundamentalists and Nexalites.

(c) Activities of the organisations receiving foreign contribution are being closely monitored and actoin under the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act is taken against the recalcitrant organisations.

Filing of annual returns of property by the Ministers

2265. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether each Central Minister is required to file to the Prime Minister and each Minister in the States to the Chief Minister, the annual returns of his property and other assets; and

(b) if so, since when this is being done and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) A code of conduct for Ministers (both Central and States) was evolved by Government in 1964. Under this Code, the Ministers of the Government of India are required to submit to the Prime Minister on their assumption of office and annually thereafter by the 31st March, a declaration of their assets and liabilities. The Ministers of the State Government are also required to submit to their Chief Ministers a similar declaration.

Loss suffered by food Corporation of India

2266. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by the Food Corporation of India under various heads in each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any Internal Committee was appointed to look into the working of the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) if so, what are the observations and suggestions made by the committee and action taken by Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The losses of foodgrains are accounted under two heads namely (i) storage and (ii) transit including voyage. The losses incurred

by the Food Corporation of India during the last 3 years are as under:

(Qty. lakh MT)

Year	Total purchase plus sale	Total loss	Percentage of loss to toatal purchase plus sales
1982-83	312·78	7·40	2·37
1983-84	319·00	6·74	2·11
1984-85	295·14	5·72	1·94

The accounts for the year 1985-86 and for the current year have not yet been finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee for bringing efficiency and economy in the operations of the Food Corporation of India are briefly as under:

(i) Rationalisation of movement and reducing incidence of freight.

(ii) Reduction in the strength of labour|staff.

(iii) Closure of uneconomical godowns and purchase centres.

(iv) Fixation of norms for unavoidable transit and storage losses.

(v) Fixation of responsibility on officers for lapses.

(vi) Providing escorts during movement of foodgrains.

(vii) Intensifying surprise checks at depots.

(viii) Simplification of depot accounts.

These recommendations are in the process of implementation.

Pollution load in the Yamuna

2267. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the pollution load in the Yamuna at Delhi, Vrindavan, Mathura, Agra and Prayagraj as contributed by various sources of pollution;

(b) what level of pollution of water is considered safe from human consumption and whether the Yamuna water is safe at the above-mentioned places; and

(c) what steps have been taken so far in this regard and their outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Major sources of pollution in the river Yamuna are untreated domestic sewage, animal husbandry related activities and effluents discharged from industries. The pollution load in the water of river Yamuna from the contributions from these sources are furnished in the attached statement (Annexure I). [*See* Appendix CXXXIX, Annexure No 125].

(b) The quality of water for human consumption is given in the attached statement, II (*See* below). The Yamuna water at the above mentioned places are two levels below the designated best use water quality criteria.

(c) The steps taken to prevent pollution in the Yamuna river include the following:—

(1) Augmentation of capacities for the existing sewage treatment plants;

(2) Renovation of the existing sewage treatment plants and pumping stations; and

(3) Installation of branch sewers and systems of diversion of sullage water to prevent its flow into the river.

As compared to 1977, the pollution load of the river in the Union Territory of Delhi has reduced by 35 per cent due to diversion of sewage from the Najafgarh drain and its treatment before discharge.